WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of treating a hyperprolferative vascular disease selected from the group consisting of intimal smooth muscle cell proliferation, restenosis, and vascular occlusion caused by an infectious disorder, a metabolic disorder, hypothermia, or irradiation, which comprises administering an antiproliferative effective amount of rapamycin to said mammal orally, parenterally, intravascularly, intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin.

2. A method of treating a hyperprolferative vascular disease selected from the group consisting of intimal smooth muscle cell proliferation, restenosis, and vascular occlusion caused by vascular catheterization, vascular scraping, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, vascular surgery, or laser treatment, which comprises, administering an antiproliferative effective amount of rapamycin to said mammal orally, parenterally, intravascularly, intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin.

3. A method of treating a hyperprolferative vascular disease selected from the group consisting of intimal smooth muscle cell proliferation, restenosis, and vascular occlusion caused by an infectious disorder, a metabolic disorder, hypothermia, or irradiation, which comprises administering an antiproliferative effective amount of a combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid to said mammal orally, parenterally, intravascularly, intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin and mycophenolic acid.

4. A method of treating a hyperprolferative vascular disease selected from the group consisting of intimal smooth muscle cell proliferation, restenosis, and vascular occlusion caused by vascular catheterization, vascular scraping, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, vascular surgery, or laser treatment, which comprises, administering an antiproliferative effective amount of a combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid to said mammal orally, parenterally, intravascularly, intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin and mycophenolic acid.

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5. A method of treating restenosis in a mammal resulting from said mammal undergoing a percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure which comprises administering an antirestenosis effective amount of rapamycin to said mammal orally, parenterally intravascularly, intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin.

6. A method of treating restenosis in a mammal resulting from said mammal undergoing a percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure which comprises administering an antirestenosis effective amount of a combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid to said mammal orally, parenterally intravascularly, intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin and mycophenolic acid.

7. A method of preventing restenosis in a mammal resulting from said mammal undergoing a percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure which comprises administering an antirestenosis effective amount of rapamycin to said mammal orally, parenterally intravascularly, intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the administration of rapamycin is initiated before the mammal undergoes the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the rapamycin is administered for 3 or more days before the mammal undergoes the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure and said administration continues for 8 or more days following the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the rapamycin is administered for 13 or more days following the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure.

11. A method of preventing restenosis in a mammal resulting from said mammal undergoing a percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure which comprises administering an antirestenosis effective amount of a combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid to said mammal orally, parenterally intravascularly,

intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the administration of the combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid is initiated before the mammal undergoes the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid is administered for 3 or more days before the mammal undergoes the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure and said administration continues for 8 or more days following the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid is administered for 13 or more days following the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure.

15. A method of preventing restenosis in a mammal resulting from said mammal undergoing a vascular catheterization, vascular scraping, vascular surgery, or laser treatment procedure which comprises administering an antirestenosis effective amount of rapamycin to said mammal orally, parenterally intravascularly, intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the administration of the rapamycin is initiated before the mammal undergoes the procedure.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein the rapamycin is administered for 3 or more days before the mammal undergoes the procedure and said administration continues for 8 or more days following the procedure.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the rapamycin is administered for 13 or more days following the procedure.

19. A method of preventing restenosis in a mammal resulting from said mammal undergoing a undergoing a vascular catheterization, vascular scraping, vascular

surgery, or laser treatment procedure which comprises administering an antirestenosis effective amount of a combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid to said mammal orally, parenterally intravascularly, intranasally, intrabronchially, transdermally, rectally, or via a vascular stent impregnated with rapamycin and mycophenolic acid.

20. The method according to claim 19, wherein the administration of the combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid is initiated before the mammal undergoes the procedure.

21. The method according to claim 20, wherein the combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid is administered for 3 or more days before the mammal undergoes the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty procedure and said administration continues for 8 or more days following the procedure.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the combination of rapamycin and mycophenolic acid is administered for 13 or more days following the procedure.